# HAVILAND

(The leading Fine Tableware of the world.) SPECIAL DECORATIONS.

### Dinner Sets complete or in courses. Choice Holiday Gifts.

Royal Dresden Figures, Coffee Sets, etc. Rich Plates, Tens, A. D. Coffees, etc., in Coal-port, Crown Derby, Doulton and Brownfield. Saxon China and French Lamps. Fern-Holders, Chumber Sets, Bohemian Glass, Vases, Loving-Cups, etc.

## FRANK HAVILAND.

218 Fifth-ave,, cor. 26th-st.,

CAN ENGLANDRULE THE SEA?

HER NAVAL POWER DEBATED. THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY APPROVED BY

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. MR. GLADSTONE DECLARES THAT GREAT BRI

A VOTE OF 240

London, Dec. 19.-In the House of Commons to-day Lord George Hamilton, formerly First Lord of the Admiralty, made the motion relative to Great Britain's navy, notice of which was given a few days ago. The motion declared that it was necessary that large additions should immediately be made to the navy, and that the House demanded to be informed what the intentions of the Government were in regard to strengthening it. Speaking on his motion, Lord George said that nobody could serve a term of in the Admiralty without being impressed with the disparity between the naval expendi Nation, compared with the others, remained almost stationary. Great Britain's former distinction as a sea Power, able to hold her own against a European coalition, had gone. If the British fleet was to be kept in a condition to meet the combined fleets of any two nations, larger expenditures, coupled with prompter construction than had hitherto appeared in the plans of the Government, must be undertaken. He did not desire that the House should consider his motion a party move invoking censure of the Government. It was made with the view to afford a chance for the Government to explain its policy to the House, and also in the hope of eliciting a statement calculated to allay

the anxiety of the country.

MR. GLADSTONE ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED. When Mr. Gladstone arose to respond to Lord George he was loudly cheered. The Prime Minister, when quiet was restored, said that it must have astonished the House to hear the member for Middlesex (Lord George Hamilton) describe his motion as one of a private member, free from party character and standing entirely apart from a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry. A motion implying that the House should take out of the hands of the Ex ecutive of the Government one of its primary duties certainly amounted to censure. It was now too late for the right honorable member to shrink from accepting the full responsibility for his motion concerning the condition of the in response to assertions which, even if they were true, did not embrace the whole subject, that the House could pronounce a reliable judg-It would be premature, dangerous even, for the Government to make a full statement as to its views concerning the navy, but to contend that the situation of Great Britain to-day was one of emergency and danger was to prosurd. Great Britain remained notably vanced in all her preparations for future contingencies. In the work of constructing vessels required, the country was so far before other countries that it could justly be said that the strength of the British navy excelled that of

any two other countries. GREAT BRITAIN'S STRENGTH IN PARTLESHIPS. To compare the relative number of British warships with the French and Russian vessels was a fallacious test. The British ships were larger and of better material than those that could be set against them. Great Britain at this moment had in battle-ships 557,000 tons of fighting material against France and Russia's combined 318,000 tons. Great Britain had nineteen battle-ships and France and Russia only fourteen. Of warships of all classes Great Britain was stronger than any other three Powers, (Cheers.) Eight of the ships figuring in French and Russian navies were old wooden armored ships of the style discarded as inefficient for the British navy. In every class of warships the British hal havy. In every class of warships the British hallarger and more powerful vessels than the French or Russians. (Cries of "Hear," "Hear.") It was therefore absurd to describe the present as a moment of danger calling for a premature settlement. Great Britain's superiority in the power of constructing warships was still more striking than her superiority in existing strength. As to the future, supposing no new ships were laid down? He believed that in 1897, although France and Russia might have eight more battleships, they would still be in the minority as regards tonnage.

THE NAVY TO BE INCREASED.

Of course, Mr. Gladstone added, there would be additions to the British navy. The Admiralty was engaged in considering the plans which but there was no reason for prematurely disclosing what was contemplated. When the opportune time arrived, the House would learn of these plans. In the mean time the Government should not be asked to depart from the usual methods by which the vast expenditures of the country were yearly provided for.

Mr. Gladstone, in conclusion, expressed the hope that the House would not lend its countenance to the motion, which, he declared, marshalled the party forces on the question of imperial defence. It was a bad example, which, he trusted, the House would not follow.

As the Prime Minister took his seat he was again heartily cheered.

MR. BALCOUR'S REPLY. ought to be adopted to strengthen the navy.

MR. BALTOUR'S REPLY.

Arthur J. Balfour, the Conservative leader in the House, complained that Mr. Gladstone had afforded no information as to what was the naval policy of the Government. The Opposi-

afforded no information as to what was the naval policy of the Government. The Opposition, said Mr. Balfour, had carried patience to the extreme in abstaining from pressing the Government to make a statement. Yet all information had been refused. Now they were taunted with setting their party above their country, and with trying to make party capital out of a subject that ought to be kept national. The only envenomed party feeling yet perceptible in dealing with the subject had been the remarks of Mr. Gladstone in trying to turn a question of national danger into one of small personal animosity. ("Hear!" "Hear!")

Mr. Gladstone had protested against breaking precedents in being asked to state the plans of the Government. In 1884, when there was far less danger than now, the Government had given an account of its naval policy and of the plans in regard to first-class battleships, and the resolution of the House had been immediately followed up by the giving out of contracts for the construction of new ships. That was a precedent which the Government now was asked to follow. (Cheers.) The argument of Mr. Gladstone that there was no emergency, because at the present moment the British Navy was equal to the French and Russian navies to gether, would not hold. There never was an emergency unless it was too late to repair it. ("Hear!" "Hear!")

ANXIETY FOR THE FUTURE. The anxiety feit was not in regard to the present, but in regard to the future. Every

month now was wasted, and the loss resulting could not be repaired by a sudden sulting could not be repaired by a sudden effort. Now was the appointed time. (Cheers.) The Prime Minister, in arguing that the British Navy now was not inferior to what the Russian and French navies would be in 1897, had not taken account of ships for coast defence which France and Russia had in process of construction. Those Powers were now building ships which, it was true, could not make long voyages, but which, from their construction and armament, were capable of taking part in a contest with battleships. Taking these into consideration, Great Britain, in 1897, would be inferior to France and Russia by eighteen ships capable of taking part in a great naval battle. He could not make out why the Prime Minister had selected 1897 for the comparison, for 1896 would be a more critical period. The Government, do what it could, would not be able to place the Navy on an equality with the French and Russian navies by 1896. The Prime Minister had not said a single word showing that he understood or was ready to take steps to meet the danger. It was a subject of overwhelming importance. In future neval conflicts England would play against opponents staking nothing, while England would stake all. No question of domestic policy compared in importance with the tremendous issues raised by the motion of the member for Middlesex. If the Government did what was asked, the country would not feel that they had be trayed the trust imposed upon them as guardians of interests far above historic party consideration. effort. Now was the appointed time. (Cheers.)

SIR CHARLES DILKE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Balfour was loudly cheered when he recurned his sent. Sir Charles W. Dilke, Advanced Radical, member for the Forest of Dean Division of Gloucestershire, said that the supremacy of the British Navy was no longer beyond of the British Navy was no longer beyond question. The French Navy was superior to the British as regards rapidity of organization and mobilization, though it was inferior in materials of construction. The Government ought to consider that England would be unable to count upon any outside help in the event of a single-handed war.

Vice-Admiral Edward Field, Conservative, member for the Eastbourne Division of Sussex, said that besides being able to cope with any two nations combining their fleets, Great Britain must provide squadrons for the defence of her foreign stations. In cruisers, he said, Great

must provide squadrons for the defence of her foreign stations. In cruisers, he said, Great Britain was far behind.

Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, Liberal, member for the Clitheroe Division of Lancashire and Secretary to the Admiralty, said that the present was not the time to make a statement of the Government's intentions in fragmentary form. If the House confided in the Government the House might rest assured that the Government would not be behind their duty.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SARCASM.

Joseph Chamberlain, leader of the Liberal-Unionists, twitted the previous speaker with avoiding every vital point of the question. The more than sufficient, Mr. Chamberlain said, was not accepted by anybody deserving to be regarded as an authority. If war were declared to-morrow, the Navy would be compelled to cut and run. France and Italy knew this perfectly. Mr. Chamberlain tunned the Government with evading great measures. They wanted no questions, he said; they wanted merely a blank check. Was it wise for the House of Commons so to confide in any Government? If war occurred, unless Great Britain was prepared for it tens of millions of pounds would not prevent her defeat. He greatly feared that the estimates would prove altogether inadequate, inasmuch as the Government had said nothing to indicate that they recognized the gravity of the situation. And yet the emergency was far greater and the danger nearer than was the case in 1884. In conclusion, Mr. Chamberlain urged that whenever any one of the allied nations builds three warships Great Britain ought to build five, and whenever any builds one cruiser Great Britain ought to build two. (Cheers.)

Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exmore than sufficient. Mr. Chamberlain said, was

builds one cruiser Great Britain ought to build two. (Cheers.)

Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared that the Admiralty was taking all necessary steps to maintain the supremacy of the British navy. The Prime Minister, he said, in comparing the British navy with other navies, had mentioned the year 1837, because all vessels known to be building in the different countries would then be completed. Great Britain would then have twenty-two first-class warships, France would have fifteen and Russia would have nine. When the Government declared that the situation was satisfactory, they repeated the opinions of experts of the Admiralty.

G. J. Goschen, Liberal-Unionist, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Salisbury's last Administration, followed Sir William Harcourt. He spoke amid constant cries of "Divide!" "Divide!"

Mr. Gladstone's amendment to the effect that the House refuse to countenance Lord George Hamilton's motion was carried by a vote of 240 to 294.

ONLY ONE HOME RILE BILL AT A TIME MR. GLADSTONE REPLIES TO A QUESTION ABOUT THE FUTURE OF THE MEASURE.

London, Dec. 19.—In the House of Commons today Donald Macgregor (Liberal), member for Invernessshire, asked if Mr. Gladstone, when he reintroduced the Home Rule bill, would make it emintroduced the Home Rule bill, would make it the emintroduced the Home Rule bill, would m London, Dec. 19.-In the House of Commons brace a scheme applicable to all the countries of the United Kingdom with a view to relieving the Imperial Parliament of the conduct of local affairs. Mr. Gladstone said he doubted if the Govern-rient could obtain the same amount of information from England, Scotland and Wales, as it could from Ireland, justifying such a scheme. He could not say what devolution was required to meet the necessities of Great Britain, and it therefore would be impossible to dispose of the countries compos-ing Great Britain in a bill dealing with Ireland.

INCREASING IMPORTANCE OF GIBRALTAR. ITS CONSEQUENCE TO ENGLAND GREATER SINCE

THE FRANCORUSSIAN DEMONSTRATIONS. London, Dec. 19.—In reply to a question asked by Viscount Sidmouth in the House of Lords to-day, Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty, said that the question of building docks at Gibraltar was under consideration by the Government.

Lord Salisoury said he was gratified to hear that the Government still thought Gibraltar was important to the interest of England in the Mediterranean, adding that it was more important than ever since the junction of the French and Russian fleets.

The House then adjourned until January 12.

TIGHTENING THE CHAIN ABOUT MONSON. SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE IN THE ARDIAMONT MURDER TRIAL-THE DEFENCE BEGUN.

Edinburgh, Dec. 19.—The most sensational evidence yet introduced in the trial of Alfred John Monson for the murder of Lieutenant Hambrough was given to-day before the High Court of Justiciary by a constable named Campbell. After Campbell had been called to the stand and sworn he produced, at the request of the prosecutor, nine-teen cartridges found in the pockets of Lieutenant Hambrough after his death. All these cartridges Hambrough after his death. All these cartridges were for use in a twenty-bore gun, and all were loaded with No. 6 shot. This testimony, taken with the evidence in regard to the shot found in the skull of the dead man not corresponding with the shot used by Lieutenant Hambrough, forms the most notable link in the chain of circumstantial evidence which the prosecution is forging around Monson. Counsel for Monson cross-examined Campbell, his questions being intended to show that

Monson. Counsel for Monson cross-examined Campbell, his questions being intended to show that somebody might bave put the cartridges produced into Hambrough's pockets. The witness maintained that he and another constable remained on duly night and day to see that nothing fouched the body. Constable McIntyre corroborated Campbell's testimon?

Procurator Fiscal McLaillich testified that Monson told him that Lieutenant Hambrough carried a swenty bore gun on the morning of his death, Monson also told him he believed that Major Hambrough had insured his son's life for til.000. Two lorough had insured his son's life for til.000. Two lorough informed the witness that the insurance Company informed the witness that the insurance con Lieutenant Hambrough's life was (29,000, Witness was surprised to learn that Monson and his ness was surprised to learn that Monson and his ness was surprised to learn that Monson and his ness was surprised to learn that Monson and his ness was surprised to learn that Monson and his ness was surprised to learn that Monson and his ness was surprised to learn that Monson and his ness was surprised to learn that Monson and his ness was surprised to learn that Monson and his ness was surprised to he he mysterious the further said that Monson had promised to send Lieutenant Hambrough's gun and cartridges to 'Am but did not do so. An officer who was sent after them brought back a twelve-bore gun.

George Sweeney, a brother of the mysterious man known as "Scott," testified that he knew nothing as to where his brother had said that he thought of September his brother had said that he thought of taking a voyage to Australia, as a previous trip had improved his health.

The depositions made by Monson after his arrest were then read, and the prosecution announced that its case was closed.

The first witness for the defence was H. N. Carter, a solictor, of I ceds. He testified as to the negotiations over the purchase of the Ardiamont estate and other matters with a view to showing that Monson had acted

THE CHARTERED COMPANY HOPEFUL LOBENGULA'S CAPTURE EXPECTED BY THE

PIRECTORS-DEATH OF CAPTAIN WILLIAMS. London, Dec. 13.—The annual meeting of the British South Africa Chartered Company was held today, the Duke of Abercorn presiding. He congratulated the shareholders on the success of the comulated the shareholders on the success of the com-pany's military operations against the Matabeles. He added that the directors hourly expected to hear of the safety of Major Forbes and the capture of Lobengula. The report of the directors and the agreements with the companies to which concessions had been made were adopted. Cape Town, Dec. 19.—Letters have been received

#### The Art

"Appetite comes with eating," says Rabelats. This is never so true as amid such appetizing surroundings as you will find at the St. Denis Hotel, Eleventh St. and Broadway, where perfect dinners, lunches, and suppers are perfectly served in the most exquisitely decorated rooms in the city. Charming receptionroom, Colonial dining-room, especially accessible to shopping and theatre parties.

here stating that the body of Captain Gwynvod Williams has been found with a bullet in one of his temples. He was killed by the Matabeles. Captain Williams was in charge of a force in pursuit of Lobengula and the Matabeles who field northward from Eulowayo with him. He was a son of General Owen Williams, who was one of the principals in the great baccarat scandal in England a few years ago.

General elections for members of the House of Assembly will be held in January. The candidates are now stumping the country. Among those seeking election is Mr. Wiener, who was commissary of Cape Colony at the Chicago Columbian Exhibition.

EUROPE'S WAR ON ANARCHY.

THE BARCELONA BOMB-THROWER MAKES A CONFESSION.

GLORYING IN THE DEED WHICH COST THIRTY

London, Dec. 19.—A dispatch to the Central News from Barcelona states that Jose Codina, the Anarchist who was lately arrested, has confessed that he was have learned that Codina recently came to Barce

locuments and books pertaining to the cause. Many bers. The police have also traced the makers of

bers. The police have also traced the malters of six bombs which were discovered in various places in Barcelona. A majority of these bomb-makers are already in prison.

The analysis of the experts who examined the bomb thrown in the Lyceum Theatre which did not explode has been published. The bomb weighed a kilogramme, and the cooling was a centimetre-thek. The missile was divided into two parts. The first section, which was roughly made, contained eleven tukes. The second section displayed better workmanship. This contained nine tubes. The experts state that had this bomb exploded, hardly any one in an exposed part of the theatre would have escaped alive. The only thing which prevented its explosion was its faulty make.

Cadiz, Dec. 18. Several workmen employed in the Viamurgia stripbuilding yard have been discharged for inciting their fellow-workmen to houses occupied by the discharged men, and found a number of letters showing that they were at least sympathizers with the Anarchists, Several of the men were arrested last night.

Berne, Dec. 19.—The Federal Council vesterday in appraying a law providing stringent panishment for the criminal use of explosives and for inciting to crime, declared that though Switzerland has hitherto been free from Anarchist outrages, there are certain indications that Anarchism has become a destructive factor in the country. The propaganda of this system involved incitement to robbery, murder and incentiarism. Its adherents do not confine themselves to the advocacy of a theory, and therefore Switzerland must proceed releasing against their intrigues.

theory, and therefore Switzerland must proceed
res clessly against their intrigues.

- a Dec 19.—The Government has decided to
- ute M. Charnay, the author of the Socialist
- schism du Soldat, formerly an official in the
Ministry of the Interior.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST OUTRAGES AT THE

TROOPS SENT TO SICILY.

Rome, Dec. 19.—The police have taken extra pre-cautions to guard against the commission of outrages at the reopening of the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow. A rigorous watch will be kept upon all persons who enter the public gallery, and the issue of tickets of admission will be restricted

Signor Tommaso Villa, First Vice-President of the

Sicily. "Corrier" says that had the intentions of Sicily. "Corrier" says that had the intentions of Signor Crispi been realized, there would have been a better Ministry than the one now in power. Still, the paper adds, the present Ministry is the best that Italy has had in many years. Prime Minister Crispi is not responsible for the defects in the present Cabinet. This crisis has a curious story, which the paper promises to tell and confirm by documents, where such confirmation is necessary, because it appears that the spirit of faction and antagonism to the Government has deeper roots than is supposed.

London, Dec. 19 -Sir Philip Wodehouse Currie, been appointed British Ambassador to Turkey in blace of Sir Francis Clare Ford, transferred 20

determination to resign because of the refusal of the party of the Right in the Chamber of Deputies to support the proposal for proportionate representation as incorporated in the Franchise bill.

M. Beermart has replied that his decision is irrevocable, and that he intends to take a long trip abroad in order to leave the ground clear for his successor. M. Beermart has been President of Council and Minister of Finance since 1881.

Monday was Mrs. Morganthal's birthday, and her husband hed arranged to accompany her to the theatre in the evening in company with Mr. Noeltz, a wealthy Englishman, who was said to be a guest at the Hotel Bartholdi. In the afternoon, however, Morganthal sent a message to his wife, telling her that he would be detained, and asking her to go to the theatre with Mr. Noeltz. She walled for him at the hotel until 8.29 p. m. Then she noelty. Brussels, Dec. 19.-King Leopold has urged M. ganthal had a brother in the city.

FRAGMENTS OF FOREIGN NEWS. London, Dec. 19.—The Princess of Wales has en-threly recovered from the influenza with which she was attacked some days ago. Owing to her liness she was not present at the services in memory of the Prince Consort and Princess Alice held at Progmore a few days ago.

Parls, Dec. 19.—The "Autorité" says that the liquidators of the Panama Camal Company have appealed to the persons named in the papers of Arton, the go-between, who fled from the country when the camal investigation was started, to restore the sums they received from the company. London, Dec. 19.—A gal- is prevailing in the Irisa Sea and St. George's Channel. Many vessels have sought refuge in the harbors.

Paris, Dec. 19.—The "Gaulois" urges that an in-terpellation be addressed to the Government be-fore the Chamber of Deputies separate upon the convention with Great British signed by M. Develle, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, re-specting the establishment of a buffer State be-tween the French and British possessions in Asia.

tween the French and British possessions in ASG.

Cape Town, Dec. 19.—It is said that the United States Government is asking the Government of Cape Colony to give a consideration for the free entry of wool into the United States. The Colonias Government, it is stated, will not establish a differential tariff in favor of the United States, though it is urged in some quarters that a reduction be made in the duties on petroleum and timber to meet the request of the Washington authorities. Algiers, Dec. 19. The notorious brigand gang led by Areski has been dispersed. Two of the gang were killed. Areski escaped.

THE HORSE DASHED INTO THE STABLE.

A FRIGHTENED ANIMAL SCATTERS SOME DINERS AND RUNS HIS HEAD THROUGH AN

OFFICE WINDOW.

A runaway horse attached to a light butcher's wagon created much excitement along Flatbush-Flatbush, yesterday afternoon, Joseph son-st when a pigeon flapped its wings in front of the horse's face, and frightened it. The horse of the horse's face, and frightened it. The horse tore along the street to Flatbush-ave., and, to avoid a collision, a string of funeral coaches and the trolley-car's had to come to a standstill. Suddenly the horse turned off the street, and dashed into the large, open doorway of the Midwood Stables. Thomas Bennett, William Mulhearr and Thomas Crowley, stablemen, were eating their luncheons in the stable, when the horse ran in, and scattered them. The stablemen lumped out of danger, but their afternoon meal was scattered about the floor. The horse dashed through the stable, and was only brought to a standstill when he ran his head through the large office window and cut himself badly.

### M'KANE'S FATE IN DOUBT.

of Dining' JUDGE CULLEN RESERVES DECISION ON THE MOTION TO GRANT A STAY.

> THE QUESTION, HE SAYS, IS NOT WHETHER JULGE BARNARD'S ORDER WAS RIGHT,

IN HIS POWER.

Judge Cullen reserved decision yesterday on the question of granting a stay of the execution of sentence pending an appeal from the decision of Judge Barnard in the matter of contempt of court by John Y. McKane and others in violating the injunction granted the day before the election. He intimated that his decision would depend upon the question whether the judgment would stand or not, as a stay in this case was not a matter of right. The two points to be considered, to his mind, were whether Judge Barnard had jurisdic-tion and the power to grant the injunction, and the ovidence as to whether it had been violated or not

The proceedings opened with a continuation of the argument of ex-Judge Troy, who alleged that the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court should have been invoked by mandamus, which was the prope remely. To get an injunction was to decide the whole matter in advance. It was not a public pro-ceeding, but a private action. If there was an error, the defendant should have the benefit of a

The Deputy Attorney-General, E. M. Shepard, argued that the proceeding was to protect the Su-preme Court and the citizens of the State, and that the punishment was incidental. If such outrageous ontempt of court should go unpunished for a year,

preme Court and the citizens of the State, and that the punishment was incidental. If such outrageous contempt of court should go unpunished for a year, the motive and reason for the procedure would be larrely lost. Four-fifths of the effectiveness would be destroyed. There was no reasonable doubt as to the correctness of the injunction. A mandamus would have been futile after the experience of the week before the election in Gravesend. The remedy by injunction was entirely adequate. With the overwhelmins case against McKane, if the proceeding was to be turned into a protracted lawsuit, almost the total protection thrown around the court by statute would be lost.

After ex-Judge Troy had briefly replied, General Catlin spoke for R. W. B. Newton, and alleged that there was no evidence that he interfered with watchers in Gravesend on election day. Colonel Lamb answered that Newton added in driving Grout and his party from the town.

After taking the papers, Judge Cullen said:

"I am not going to write any lengthy opinion, and I will state how the lines on which I shall determine. This is not like civil cases. You are not entitled to a stay as a matter of right, as in a civil case, in a civil case a mun can carry it up to the Court of Appeals if he wishes. In This never was so in a criminal case, even when a man's liberty was at stake. The question of a stay in a criminal case has never been a matter of right. Here the statute says what shall govern the granting of a stay—that is, a reasonable doubt as to whether the judgment shall stand. The present case is exactly anologous to a criminal case, and this is no sense a criminal case. The rights of the poople, through the Superme Court, are involved. By the power of punishment this court maintains or ler at this moment. It is by that nower that the source gets his right respected when he gets a judgment of the court. This is a criminal case, as administered by the court itself for the purpose of enforcing its authority, for the sake of the suitors gets his right res

CHARGES AGAINST A CLERGYMAN.

FOR HIS SICK DAUGHTER-ANALYZING

Considerable indignation exists among the Weekly Flag in failing to provide medical at-tendance for his twelve-year-old daughter, Edith,

KILLED HIMSELF ON HER BIRTHDAY.

A YOUNG MAN COMMITS SUICIDE WHILE HIS

London, Dec. 19. Sir Philip Wolehouse Currie, Under-Secretary of State of the Foreign Office, has his losses. To persons at the hotel Morganthal said that his wife was a daughter of Louis Rientzen, a millionaire diamond merchant of London, who had made his fortune as a part owner of the Kimberly diamond mines in South Africa. Young Mrs. Mor-

H. J. Ubert will give a complimentary dinner

to Jacob Schaefer, the billiard player, at No. 44
Broadway, this afternon, at 2 o'clock. After dinner
Schaefer and William Spinks, his playing partner,
will play 250 points up, 14-inch balk line billiards.
Schaefer and Spinks will also give an exhibition
of "fancy shota"

Portrait of a Lady

who has cleaned house all day without Pearline -and she's had a lively time of it. There's another day just like it coming to-morrow-and more afterwards. Now, see the difference.

With Pearline, all this hard work would be easy; through in half the time; nobody disturbed by it. Pearline cleans, without the least harm, everything that water doesn't hurt. You won't have your paint streaked and rubbed off or your marble discolored or your temper ruffled or-well, Pearline banishes more of the ills attending house-cleaning than anything else known-just as good for washing

Send Peddiers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you it Back something in place of Pearline, do the honest thing—send it back.

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

1000

#### RAILROAD INTERESTS.

ters of the stock and a majority of the junior se-curities. The transfer is made directly to the Illinois Central, and apparently the original plan for making the payment to Mr. Huntington in notes, guaranteed by the Illinois Central and secured by the deposit of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwest-The transaction now completed between Mr. Huntington and the Illinois Central in no way includes the Louisville and Nashville. What arrangement may exist between the Illinois Central and the Louisville road in respect to the Chesapeake road could not be learned yesterday.

Mr. Huntington spoke of the transaction as follows:

could not be learned yesteriay.

Mr. Huntington spoke of the transaction as follows:

"I have sold my holdings in the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Raliroad Company to the Illinois Central Ruliroad Company for about £,090,000. This gives the purchasers the control of the property. When I first began building the chesapeake and Ohio Raliroad and obtaining the roads west of that, I expected ultimately to get control of the Atlantic and Pacific, making a very direct line from Newport News to San Francisco by way of the Canadian Forks River Valley and Albuquerque Raliroad, and very near the line on which the last-named road was actually built to Mohave, where it connects with the Southern Pacific. Some of my associates, however, did not think well of it, and my line was afterward diverted to New-Orleans. This did not make the best line across the Continent, and so I thought it best to dispose of all my interests this side of the Mississippi.

"I was disposed to sell this road at the low price paid for it, as the time has passed when anything could be made out of the San independent property. Nothing short of the san independent propert

NEW CARS FOR THE LONG ISLAND ROAD. any more lively than with other lines of trade. 'ompetition has been brisk and orders few, conse-Competition has been brisk and orders few, consequently low prices have prevailed. This state of affairs has been taken advantage of by the Long Island Raifroad Company, and on last Monday an order for fifty-five new passenger coaches was piaced with the Pullman Company, of Chicago. The coaches will be full size, with the improved automatic Westinghouse steam brakes, Miller platforms and couplers, and all the latest improvements in trucks and running gear. The interior will be finished in light woods, with dark upholstery and brass finishing, large windows and comfortable scats. The exterior is to be painted dark maroon, the standard color of the Long Island Hailroad.

W. H. BLOOD SAID TO HAVE RESIGNED. It was reported in Long Island City yesterday Long Island Railroad, had offered his resignation, to take place on January I, 1894, Isace D. Barton, late superintendent of the New-York and New-England Railroad and formerly Austin Corbin's righthand man in the management of the Long Island Railroad, will take Mr. Blood's place, it Is said, Blood's resignation is said to be the result of the Berlin Village disaster in August last. Mr. Blood refused to confirm or deny the rumor of his reported resignation yesterday.

Hartford, Dec. 19.-Fifteen thousand one hundred and ninety-three shares of stock, or about onehalf of the capital, were voted at the annual maf of the capital, were voted at the almost meeting of the Hartford and Connecticit Western Rallroad Company this afternoon. The following directors were elected: A. A. McLeod, W. R. Tay-lor, John W. Taylor, W. W. Gibbs, Charlemagne Tower, Ir., H. O. Selxas, James Armstrons, J. H. Appleton, J. O. Phelps, Henry Gay, Frederick Niles and E. W. Spurr.

THE RECEIVERS EACH WANT \$18,000 A YEAR. Milwaukee, Dec. 49.-Receivers Oakes, Payne and Rouse, of the Northern Facific Railway, yes-terday petitioned the United States Court for an order fixing neir compensation at \$18,009 a year, or \$1,500 a month, each. Judge Jenkins took the matter under advisement.

THE TRULE OF DR. MEYER POSTPONED.

PHYSICIANS UNABLE TO SAY POSITIVELY WHETHER JUROR ALEXANDER B. LOW IS IN-SANE OR NOT-THE CASE TO COME UP AGAIN TO-MORROW.

When Dr. Henry C. F. Meyer came into the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday to hear what disposition was to be made of his case in view of the unexpected collapse the previous day of Alexander B. Low, the seventh juror, who is in Believue Hospital, believed to be insane, he locked nervous and worried, and tugged at his mustache incessantly, while awaiting the arrival of his lawyers and the report of the medical experts. It was a few minutes beyond the regular hour at which the business of the court usually begins

monday was alres Morganthat's birthday, and ber hashand hed arranged on accompany ber to the theatre in monthstance accompany with Mr. Noeltz, a care of the model of the medical experts. It was not all food Barthoodt. In the arternson, however, Morganthal sent a message to his with the how the third he would be detailed, and asking her to go to the theatre with Mr. Noeltz, she washed for him Noeltz went to Koster & Blair's.

Morganthal returned to the hotel an hour later life appeared to the extlest and somewhat the devine and was more talkative than usual, while he helped the son of the hotel properior and another beautiful prope

The newly elected Executive Committee of the Driving Club of New-York held a private session at the Hotel Metropole Monday evening, and elected the following officers: Samuel McMillan, president; W. B. Fasig, vice-president; S. H. Mason, jr., sec-

retary, who will also act as treasurer.

The various sub-committees were then chosen, as

follows: House-F. T. Steinway, F. Gerkin and follows: House—F. T. Steinway, F. Gerkin and John D. Barry; Stalis—S. H. Mason, jr., M. H. Bernhelmer and Thomas K. Egbert; Track and Grounds—Andrew Miller, John Rudd and W. B. Fasig; Buildings—L. A. Burke, H. R. Murray and John Rudd.

The House Committee has full power to lease the track, and is also authorized to select a suitable person as club caterer. Secretary Mason was authorized to offer the use of the track and grounds at Fleetwood Park to the New-York State Trotting Horse Breeders' Association for any date after the ext grand circuit meeting.

The question of opening stakes and choosing dates for next season's racing was reserved for future deliberation.

KILLED BY A TRAIN ROBBER.

AN EXPRESS MESSENGER IN TEXAS SHOT DEAD AND HIS CAR PLUNDERED.

THREE BULLET HOLES IN HIS BACK-A COMBL NATION SAFE, CONTAINING A LARGE

Houston, Tex., Dec. 13.-A message was received here late last night, calling for a Sheriff's posse to go to Crosby. When the Southern Pacific eastbound train which leaves here at 10 o'clock reached Liberty was found murdered in his car, which had been

robbed. Sheriff Ellis, with a posse, promptly started for Crosby on a special engine. The case is a mysterious one. At Dayton the station agent appeared at the door of the expresscar, but could not get an answer from the messenger. A colored brakeman, finding the door slightly ajar, pushed it back and was horrified to find the body of Richardson lying alongside of the find the body of Richardson lying alongside of the safe. Although the body was still warm, life was extinct. Three bullet holes in the back showed the cowardly nature of the attack. Another bullet had ploughed a furrow in the back of the head. A large combination safe, containing many thousands of dollars, was unlocked, but the contents were unmolested. A small iron safe was open, and from it. It is supposed, some money was taken. There is no clew to the murderer, but the crime was probably committed between Houston and Sheldon.

It is thought that one man did the work. Rich-

was probably committed between Houston and Sheldon.

It is thought that one man did the work. Richardson's pistol was found in his locker, and he was evidently shot down as he stood with no thought of danger, by the small safe. One bullet from a 45-calibre revolver was found in the car. The car was a combined baggage and express-car with blind ends, four doors and no partition. It was well filled with baggage and express matter, and a person gaining an entrance unobserved could readily secrete himself.

Richardson was about thirty-five years of age, married, and lived in New-Orleans.

BICYCLES TO BE ON EXHIBITION. There will be an exhibition of bicycles and wheel appliances in Madison Square Garden January

8 to 13, inclusive. The display promises to be large. Those who gave much attention to the Transportstion Building at the World's Fair were impressed with the great number and variety of road machines with the great number and variety of road machines to be seen. The coming show of wheels will be a reproduction of the World's Fair exhibit, with many additions. Manufacturers will vie with each other in showing their latest improvements.

Last year the exhibit was held in connection with the professional bicycle race. This year, in deference to that element among wheelmen which objects to professional racing, the exhibition is to be entirely divorced from the racing tournament to be held next week. Among the features will be exhibitions of fancy riding by several experts. A dinner will be held on the evening of January it. This will be the second year of bicycle exhibitions in New-York, in Philadelphia they have been given for the last three seasons. In London exhibitions have been given in the Crystal Palace for the last ten years.

Enropean Advertisements.

THE INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR& EUROPEAN EXPRESS TRAINS CO.

TRAINS DE LUXE AND HOTELS. SEASON 1893-4.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS every SATURDAY and TURDAY to the Rivers, commencing on Nov. 18th. Through Scenping and Dining Cars. WITH COVERED INTERCOMMENICATION BETWEEN THE CARS. Three other Daily Services to the Rivers. The Company's RIVIERA PALACE HOTEL, NICE

PENINSULAR EXPRESS every FRIDAY, 8:16 p. m., London to Brandisi. To Cairo under five days p. m., London to Brindisi. To Cairo under five days, in P. and O. Steamers. Through Cars from Calais. The Company's GRAND EAST INDIA HOTEL, BRINDISI.

SUD EXPRESS .- MONDAYS. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS to Pau. Biarritz, Madrid and Lisbon, The Company's Grand HOTEL INTERNATIONAL (TERMINUS), LISBON.

ORIENT EXPRESS.—Daily to VIENNA, three times weekly to CONSTANTINOPLE direct.
These trains are composed exclusivity of Sleeping Sations and Dining Cars, comfortally warmed and thoroughly ventilated. For all Tichets and Full Details of Trains and Hotels apply to Chief London Onice, 14, Ceckspur St., London, S. W.; HY, M. SNOW, Agent-

NICE (Cimiez) RIVIERA PALACE HOTEL.

Opened for Residents and Visitors on the

Ten minutes from Nice Station, situate on the Cimies Hiti, faces directly south, is a solutely scalared from all the cold winds and commands a most magnificant view over its town of Nice, the Baie des Anges, and the Alps. The Hotel stands in its own Park. Tennis Grounds, Gymnasium, and salle de Bains and Douches for the exclusive use of the Visitors and Residents at the Hotel.

Private Apartments for Families making a prolonged Stay. Regular Services of the Company's Brakes and Brags between Clinicz, Nice and Monte Carlo. A number of well-horsel Landaus, Sec. for the use of Visitoristic Horse Ligne. Cellars contain only endeest Wines, Furniture and Appointments by Maple & Co., London, and Sanitary Aranagements by best English firms. Electric Light. Left. Moderate Tariff.

For full porticulars, Plans and Tariff of the Hotel, apply The International Sleeping Car Co., 14 where accommodation may be reserved. Special Tickets for the Rallway and Steamer Journay issued, and averagements made for a journey direct or by easy stages. Hy. M. Snew, Agent. COCKSPUR ST., LONDON, S. W.,

CRAND HOTEL. Rome.

Built in 1890. OPENS JANUARY 10, 1894.

One of the finest and MOST COMPLETE

MODERN HOTELS. The entire sanitary arrangements are by

HOTEL DE LILLE ET D'ALBION. 223, Rue St. Honore, Paris,
Between the Tuileries Gardens, Place Vendome and
New Opera. Advantageous arrangements for families, Beautiful Hall, Large Drawing-Rooms, Electric Light, &c. Telegrams, "Lillablon," Paris,
HENRY ABADIE.

HOTEL CHATHAM,

17 & 19, RUE DAUNOU,

Between the Rue de la Paix and Boulevare
des Capucines, Paris.

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,

OTIS ELEVATORS.

M. H. HOLZSCHUCH, PROPRIETOR.